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Letter dated 23 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

I have the honour to enclose herewith Jordan's report on steps taken to implement the measures imposed by Security Council resolution 1455 (2003).

(*Signed*) Zeid Ra'ad Zeid **Al-Hussein**
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Enclosure

[Original: Arabic]

Report of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1455 (2003)

Introduction

For many decades the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has followed a firm policy based on prohibiting any terrorist activity or organization in, or originating in, Jordanian territory. The Al-Qa'idah organization did make attempts to threaten our national security and stability but those attempts failed, as stated in Jordan's report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), and many sentences were handed down in respect of Al-Qa'idah. The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has also taken many immediate steps to implement the measures imposed by Security Council resolution 1455 (2003) in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Kingdom, as specified below.

The consolidated list and the freezing of financial assets

Following the issuance of Security Council resolution 1455 (2003), the Minister of Finance, by letter No. 12/3/16/2908 dated 3 April 2003, circulated to the Customs Department the names of individuals and entities included in the consolidated lists, and requested them to prohibit the customs clearance of goods being imported and exported, to impound them in their current condition and to provide any information in connection with them. In addition, the Governor of the Jordanian Central Bank issued a circular (10/2/3/3/3386 dated 9 March 2003) emphasizing the implementation of the provisions of article 93 of the Banking Code (No. 28 of 2000) and directives (No. 10/2001 dated 5 August 2001) to combat money-laundering concerning the obligation to obtain full information from official documents. On the opening of a bank account for a natural person, the responsible official must retain a copy of those documents and also to ascertain the address of the person and his place of residence and work. In the case of non-Jordanian citizens, it is also necessary to ascertain the address of the person in his country of permanent residence.

The identity and legal status of legal persons are verified by means of the required documents such as certificates issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and by Chambers of Commerce. The official certificate of incorporation issued by the competent foreign authorities must also be obtained if the firm is registered abroad, together with the names and addresses of the partners. In the case of a joint stock company, the names and addresses of any shareholders owning more than 5 per cent of the capital of the company must be obtained.

As far as charitable associations are concerned, a check is made using the required documents and supporting information. In the case of an account being opened by correspondence, the sending bank must be asked to make a proper authentication of the signature. Additionally, the Ministry of the Interior monitors the financial resources of charitable societies by means of the Charitable Societies

and Associations Act in force. Where an account is opened by proxy, the existence of a proper power of attorney must be verified. The opening of accounts for fictitious persons, or by correspondence for persons resident in the same State, is not permitted. The bank must also verify the identity of any person who does not have an account at the bank and who wishes to cash cheques whenever the sum to be transacted is 10,000 dinars or more.

With respect to the preparation of a list of frozen assets, no movable or immovable property belonging to individuals or societies listed has been found. The Securities Commission wrote to the bodies concerned (letter No. 8/8/930 dated 7 April 2003) but it turned out that there were no shares belonging to the individuals and societies included in the consolidated list.

Similarly, no accounts were found belonging to any of those listed, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by persons acting either on their behalf or at their direction. Moreover, the Ministry of Finance is represented in the Customs Department and directly monitors precious metals and jewels, such as gold and diamonds, entering or leaving Jordan.

Travel ban

With respect to the ban on travel from or to the territory of the Kingdom, the competent authorities take note of the names in the consolidated list and continuously circulate them to all frontier posts and crossing points which are linked to the computerized data system. The public security bodies in the Kingdom implement the legislation on the residence and immigration of aliens, carry out the surveillance of frontier posts and ensure that admission to the Kingdom is not granted to any foreign traveller who does not have an authentic entry visa and an official travel document.

With respect to the measures taken concerning asylum-seekers, the Council of Ministers is competent under the Constitution to examine applications for political asylum and is required to scrutinize all information concerning the asylum-seeker, including his security record, in order to ensure that the right is not abused and that asylum is not granted to anyone who is not entitled to it. It is understood that if, following the grant of asylum, it is proved that the person has a connection with criminal activities, the Council of Ministers has absolute competence to rescind the grant of asylum.

Weapons ban

The Arms and Ammunition Act prohibits the carrying or acquisition of firearms except by the Jordanian armed forces and public security personnel. Under this Act, the transport, manufacture and trafficking of such weapons is prohibited. Article 11 (a) of the Act provides as follows:

> "(a) Any person who, in an unlawful manner, manufactures, imports, obtains, transports, sells or brokers the purchase or sale of any gun or automatic weapon without a licence for the purpose of its use shall be liable to execution, and the weapon shall be confiscated."

With regard to the prohibition of the circulation and possession of nuclear weapons or radioactive sources used in the manufacture of such weapons, the Government, as a result of its cooperation with the International Atomic Energy

Agency (IAEA), has promulgated a special act regulating issues relating to the use of nuclear energy. The Act on Nuclear Energy and Radiation Protection (No. 29 of 2001) provides as follows:

> "Any person is prohibited from setting up, operating or administering a nuclear installation in the Kingdom, or circulating, importing, using, exporting, dealing in, obtaining, trafficking in, operating, leasing, transporting, stockpiling, destroying or disposing of any radioactive sources or any substances emitting ionizing radiation. This includes research, pulverization, fission or fabrication."

Any person contravening this provision shall be liable under the law to a term of imprisonment of between one year and three years and to a fine of between 20,000 and 30,000 dinars.

In conclusion, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan wishes to affirm its ongoing full commitment to permanent cooperation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) in the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution 1455 (2003), through cooperation and consultation with all States and international organizations in the framework of the international efforts to eliminate terrorism and terrorist organizations.